



Reginald Woods, a junior in the pre-med program, is here this semester as an exchange student from Xavier University in New Orleans.

## ND-Xavier Exchange Begins

About two weeks ago, Reginald Woods, a junior from Xavier University in New Orleans started his first semester at ND as part of an exchange program sponsored here by the University Social Commission.

So far he said that he "really enjoyed being here on the beautiful campus" and that he has met quite a few students. He said that he was surprised that when he arrived on campus on the coldest night since he has been here, he found that several students knew that he was the exchange student from Xavier when he asked them for directions to St. Edward's Hall.

Among some of his other observations on being here, he said that he had to go through a lot of trouble to find boots and warm clothes in New Orleans and now he finds that he does not really need them. He said that he had seen snow twice in New Orleans but now as deep and that his was his first trip North although he has been out West.

Also he expressed regret that he did not get to come here during the first semester to see the football games and then be home again for the Mardi Gras festivities which are coming up soon. He described Mardi Gras as a time of parades and celebrations where everyone converges on the main part of the city to have a good time.

Woods, a pre-med major, described Xavier as a predominantly Negro co-ed Catholic college of

about 900 students in New Orleans, not too far from Canal St. The school, founded in 1917 and run by the sisters of the Blessed Sacrament, offers courses in arts and sciences, pharmacy and also graduate courses. He said that the school is presently working on a \$10 million expansion program to build a new science building, expanded library facilities and a new liberal arts building.

He remarked that this is his first experience living in a dorm as he lives in New Orleans as do most

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## Vote Due on Calendar Change

Everybody talks about changing the academic calendar, but for a long time it seemed no one was willing to do anything about it. This year, however, the University Calendar Committee and Student Government's Committee for the Academic Calendar have been quietly but efficiently co-operating to air the question for serious consideration. A revised version of last year's proposal will be submitted to a random sampling of the student body on the 25th and 26th of February. Chairman Leo M. Corbaci of the University Calendar Committee, and Don Wich, Publicity Chairman of Student Government's committee, urge thoughtful consideration of the proposals, because the results of the poll will be a major factor in the Administration's final decision.

The suggested changes have been narrowed down to three basic proposals. Under the first, the first semester would begin about September 1st and end about the middle of December. Thanksgiving vacation would be retained, but Labor Day, November 1, December 8, and exam study days would be forfeited as free days. The second semester would begin in either the third or the fourth week of January and end the third or fourth week of May. Easter vacation, which could conceivably fall only two weeks before summer vacation, would be replaced by a spring break after midterm exams, in the second week of March.

The other two proposals differ from the first only in the arrangement of the first semester. One suggestion is that classes would not begin until after Labor Day, but Thanksgiving vacation would have to be dropped. The other proposes that school begin the Wednesday after Labor Day every year, with Christmas vacation beginning very late, perhaps on the 23rd of December. The holidays, study days, and Thanksgiving vacation to be retained. All three proposals entail

exactly the same total class days and free days as the present system. If decided upon, none would be put into effect until at least the 1967-68 year at the soonest.

The publicity chairman of the Calendar Committee mentioned some of the pros and cons of the problem:

The basic flaw in the present calendar, as it is seen by its reformers, is that the existing

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## Dirksen Lecture To ND Via Phone

A thing to be remembered about Senator Everett McKinley Dirksen is that his oil can is mightier than his sword. Last Wednesday evening in the Engineering Auditorium a medium size audience of young Republicans and interested students heard the Senator discuss, among many things, his oil can, which is nothing more than a method of public speaking and a means of getting things done in Congress. Last week, for example, section 14b of the Taft-Hartley Law was, according to the Senator, "laid into unlammed grave" by "attenuated discussion". If Dirksen were to elaborate, he would have admitted that the margin of victory was

very slim, and that the retention of 14b was due to more to the smooth legislative strategy of the Senate minority leader than it was due to party principles.

Dirksen's oil can -- his influence -- his effective method. But the new method must be constantly improved. If, for instance, the 90th Congress should rescind 14b, what then? For Dirksen: "If anybody on the team is here in Congress I think we'll be able to summon the speech makers and the monitors and the captains of the day. And it will be an exultant fate, and for all I know, it may be killed for good."

Dirksen's opening statement to the YR concerning the congressional status of the GOP was disappointingly short. However, his answers to questions asked him by the student panel and by members of the audience were to the point, as far as the politician cared to make them to the point. Concerning the future of the Republican party, Dirksen was optimistic. The young people of the U.S. have a tremendous voice in the Republican party and the Republican party is making an appeal to this age group. Regarding the Negro as party member, the Senator said, "We have really performed for our Negro brethren,

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## Viet Talk by 'Time' Writer

With the gloominess befitting an associate editor of Time, John M. Scott sought to discuss the "guts of the American dilemma" in Viet Nam. He began with the obvious question Can we win? Historically the sine qua non of military victory in such conflicts has been control of supplies coming from the outside and a numerical superiority of the government forces of at least 8 to 1. The U.S. outnumbers its enemy in Viet Nam by only 5 to 1 and both the Viet Cong's military and material communications are still intact, with continuous infiltration occurring. And so Mr. Scott warned against Pentagon statements that we are no longer losing,

which surely don't mean we are winning.

Next on the agenda was escalation capacities. Obviously the U.S. has not begun to tap its resources. The disaster buildup in Thailand plus our already large forces in the Pacific permit us "to look forward" to probably double our present commitment, i.e. 500,000 men. The picture for North Viet Nam looked rather bleak to Mr. Scott; large commitment of its army to the south would for North Viet Nam advantages of guerilla warfare it now enjoys, plus open its northern frontiers to its traditional enemy, China. As for the latter, the faint beginnings of affluence, lack of nuclear power,

and its political and ideological problems with the Soviet Union would offer little temptation to intervene when the cost of another Korea is at stake. Mr. Scott noted the rare but massive interventions of the U.S.S.R. in the past. Both by land or by sea, such an endeavor would be an extremely difficult logistic operation. In addition many in the Kremlin realize that China will take over if we leave. These observations permitted Mr. Scott to conclude that within 6 to 30 months the United States should secure favorable military advantages and eventually win although the Viet

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## NewsBriefsNewsBriefsNewsBriefsNewsBriefsNe

Scheduled for Tuesday, February 22, is a concert by Michael Scheider, a distinguished organist from Berlin. The Department of Music is sponsoring the concert, which will be at 8:30 p.m. in Sacred Heart Church.

Student government is working with WSND in an attempt to obtain free music for the student body in the Rathskellar on Friday and Saturday evenings and Sunday afternoons. According to Tom Cox, WSND station manager, student government has appropriated \$150 to cover the expense of the project, a rate considerably lower than usual WSND fees. Cox is optimistic about the possibilities for the program, and March 5 has been set as the tentative date for initial operation.

The Young Christian Students at Notre Dame and the local chapter of the National Conference of Christians and Jews are co-sponsoring a "Pray for Peace Day" on February 27, at 2 p.m. in Sacred Heart Church. This event hopes to raise the question of the Vietnam conflict above the level of argument and politics. The joint prayers of Notre Dame students, St. Mary's students, and South Bend residents are envisioned as a powerful means of expressing common faith in God and a sincere hope for international peace and goodwill. The afternoon-long interfaith effort will be staffed by twelve

different area clergymen, culminating in a formal interfaith service scheduled for early evening.

With the coming of the second semester, many of the seniors have remodeled their rooms - making them less desk-oriented and more bed-oriented. The bed is the thing one falls into after a nightly round at the Senior Bar.

In line with the festive spirit, the Senior class has planned "A Nitecap" - to make this Mardi Gras an unforgettable event. The Laurel Club is the spot, Saturday from 9:30 to 1:30 the time, and The Epics plus Spot and the Blotters will provide the sound. Price is \$1.50 for Senior Revelers and \$3.00 for Senior Bystanders.

The campaign for St. Mary's Student Body President is getting into high gear this week with Sandy Albright and Marty Tower the candidates to succeed outgoing president Pam Smith. In the race for the position of vice-president are Tina Holland and Cori Phelan, while Kathy Davidson and Betty Doerr are campaigning for the post of student government secretary. Voters will choose between Stevi Wernig and Jane Jehle for Treasurer and will also decide the offices of Social Commissioner, Academic Commissioner, Spiritual Commissioner, and Student De-

velopment Commissioner. ND students will not be allowed to vote.

The Mediaeval Institute of the University of Notre Dame is presenting a lecture on "The Ideal of the Imitation of Christ in the 11th and 12th Centuries" to be given by Professor Giles Constable of Harvard University. The introduction will be made by the director of the Mediaeval Institute, Professor A. L. Gabriel. The lecture will be held in the Memorial Library Institute, Room 715, on Friday, February 18, at 4:30 p.m.

"What's your type? Blonde, redhead? Vivacious, suave? Debonair, whimsical? Challenging, dumb? Sexy, petite? Warm, cool? Whatever it is, it can be yours by computer!"

So reads the claim of Operation Match, the modern computerized version of Cupid. For those who are finding the local selection anything less than ideal, applications for an Operation Match questionnaire are available on all the hall bulletin boards.

Dr. Richard B. Setlow of the Biology Division of the Oak Ridge (Tennessee) National Laboratory will speak on "Photochemistry and Photobiology of Polynucleotides" on Friday, February 18, at 4:10 p.m. in 123 Newland Science Hall. The

lecture is being presented by the Department of Chemistry for the Chemistry 302 Seminar. All are invited.

"Children of Paradise" is the Cinema 66 feature planned for this weekend. Times for the production are 1:30 and 7:30 p.m. on both Friday and Saturday. The place is the Engineering Auditorium.

The Social Commission assures the student body that Dick Gregory will be out of jail in time for his concert with Nina Simone on Sunday.

Anyone who has not had the measles yet might find it a healthy practice to avoid Alumni Hall.

The Young Christian Students are renewing the Post - Cinema '66 Discussion - Coffee Hour Sunday, February 27th, following the presentation of the film "Open City." The discussion will take place in the fourth floor faculty lounge of O'Shaughnessy Hall. Future meetings will be held in the faculty lounge of the library. The program is designed to provide an informal setting for Notre Dame and St. Mary's students to converse with each other and with faculty members about the movie and other unrelated topics.

## SG Changes Election Rules

In the student Senate meeting Monday evening several amendments to the election rules were passed. The Student Government Election Committee was set up, which will from now on be completely responsible for the administration of the elections. Until Monday this had been the jurisdiction of the Blue Circle. The new committee will be composed of the senior members of the Judicial Council.

The maximum campaign expenditure for Student Body President candidates was raised to \$150. This is double the figure for past years, but only half the figure submitted to the senate for approval. The candidates for Student Body Vice-president are limited to \$75, the class president candidates to \$50, and other class officers to \$45.

Nominations for class officers were set for April 19-21, and elections for April 29.

The Senate voted unanimously to declare its support for the Interdenominational Prayer for Peace Day, which will be sponsored by YCS for February 27, and allotted \$50 to support the administrative cost of the project.

The Senate rejected a motion that these recommendations be made to the Office to Academic Affairs; that Dean's List averages be tabulated on a semester basis instead of on the present yearly basis, and that academic good standing be tabulated on either the University or the College average, whichever is higher.

This is the first in a series of articles analyzing life at Notre Dame. The VOICE hopes to throw light on the beneficial aspects of our educational system, and also to point out any areas that appear to need further study. We begin with the Freshman Class.

After a semester of Freshman Class disunity, the Freshman Hall Presidents Council elected the president of, Cavanaugh Hall, Michael Malloy, as their chairman. This new system of non-government resulted from the Student Senate's decision last year to abolish the office of Freshman Coordinator.

Previously the Freshman Coordinator was an upperclassman appointed by the Student Body President. He used his experience in student government and his political connections to provide the freshmen with the leadership needed for the first semester, until it became apparent which of the freshman hall presidents would have the capability and determination to give the class active social organization and representation. Because in the past the position of Freshman Coordinator was used as a political springboard, the freshmen suffered to some extent from lack of properly motivated leadership. Thus the Senate felt renovation was needed.

Under the revised plan, Malloy will not act as class president but primarily as a social chairman and a voice for the Freshman Council. The organization of the present Council evolved slowly, largely through the efforts of the inexperienced and virtually unaided freshman hall presidents, their senators, and the three freshman representatives from Farley, Alumni, and Dillon. These men comprise the Council, which is directed by Malloy and his assistant, Rick Jefson. The arrangement seems quite workable and efficient. The members of the Council have expressed confidence in Malloy, who has quickly learned to function in the shifting political atmosphere of the Student Government.

The Student Body President was to have acted as advisor to the Freshman Class, but Minch Lewis has only recently been able to give help in a consultative and not a directive capacity, because of his auto accident last November. He

plans to propose an amendment to the newly revised Constitution to restore the Freshman Coordinator as a presidential appointee, because, as he said, "It hasn't worked out without a coordinator. You do need someone to work with the Freshman Council, preferably a senior. Once it gets its feet on the ground, it should then elect a chairman."

The gap left by the removal of the Coordinator is at present a formidable problem to Freshman Class unity, and were the desirable solution one of effective class unity, then Lewis's proposed amendment is in order. However, envisioning the total expansion of the experimental Stay Hall System, Barry McNamara, Chairman of the Hall Presidents Council, has projected a picture of the eventual dissolution of the entire class government structure: "I'm in favor of the section system now being used in such halls as Howard, Farley, Walsh, and Dillon. I think that this or other systems (which need not necessarily be uniform in all halls) may even, because of their efficiency, eliminate the need for class governments." McNamara went on to say that though the alumni cling to the identity furnished by the class structure, which is eliminated by Stay-Hall, the class governments provide no service to the students not duplicated by the present student government, the various geographic clubs, and the Hall Presidents Council.

The problem faced by this year's Freshman was met, however tentatively, with a certain degree of maturity and success by those involved. Lewis's proposal seems to give hope for a more efficient system of Freshman Class government next year. But with the eventual passage of complete stay hall, and the consequent elimination of the class structures, the problem of Freshman Class government structure, and those of the other classes as well, should evaporate.

## Fr. Hesburgh Opens Science Series

Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, was the featured speaker at the first Challenges of Science Meeting held Monday evening in the Engineering Auditorium. Dr. Emil T. Hofman, Assistant Dean of the College of Science, opened the program by outlining the format and purposes of the Challenges of Science Meetings and then introduced the members of the recently reformed Student Science Council.

Fr. Hesburgh introduced a film entitled "The Four Days of Gemini IV." The highlight of this documentary was a movie in color of Astronaut MacDivitt's walk in space.

In the talk that followed, Fr. Hesburgh said that the explosive

scientific revolution is not the only one going on today--there is also a revolution in human development. Illustrating freely with facts, figures, and experiences from his own travels and work on committees, Fr. Hesburgh convinced the standing room only crowd that undernourishment, illiteracy, and illness are still problems for the majority of the people in the world today. The scientific and technological community now has the golden opportunity to do something about these problems, he concluded, and expressed hope that they will not forget this potentiality.

A coffee hour in the Rathskellar concluded the evening's activities.

## Scott on Viet Nam

Cong shall probably negotiate before this occurs.

Problems of political stability in the South were treated next. Diem was described as "the best leader we have had--honest and a good administrator." The 9 governments of South Viet Nam in the last 19 months witness the lack of national purpose and sense of entity that are the main causes of this problem. Absence of land reorganization and reform is also important. But Scott held that incompatibility of the varied religious groups posed the most perplexing problem. If there were no Communists and no Americans, said Scott, a Catholic-Buddhist

conflict would result. The cumulative effect of these observations -- no stability in the immediate future for South Viet Nam.

Mr. Scott concluded his observations with a rundown of possible sources of support for the United States among its allies. Scott quickly dismissed Great Britain, France, Germany, Australia, and the United Nations. Japan could offer some aid but constitutional limitations and both Japanese and Asian apprehensions make it unlikely. "It all adds up to not much help from the outside. To Mr. Scott, then, the U.S. is left on its own in Viet Nam and either must do the job or get out.

Letters to the Editor must carry the complete name and address of the writer and the date written. If possible they should be typewritten and double-spaced. Pen names will be withheld at the discretion of the Editor. Statements lacking in good taste or fair play will be rejected, and all letters are subject to condensation and editing. Contributions should be addressed to The VOICE, Box 11, Notre Dame, Indiana.

Dear Sir:

With respect to your editorial on the double standard at Notre Dame; it was a very good point AS FAR AS IT WENT. The point of view assumed bias by the fact of omission. Of course there is a double standard. No one can deny it. But it doesn't apply to jocks only. Everyone else isn't automatically graded with the impartial justice of the gods. The fact is that this university is similar to many schools: some teachers give A and B grades, some give B and C grades. Some teachers try to cheat jocks, but those men usually try to cheat everyone else too. Some men give you more breaks than you deserve, and they do this for jocks. The rebuttal is sure to be that jocks do receive consideration because of the time they spend on the fields and at evening meetings. They can't study as hard (some don't study at all) and they still get good grades or fair grades or they get the benefit of the doubt. But then, is this any different than giving student leaders, the SBP, the Big Men On Campus consideration because of all the time they spend working for the university. Then, too, when you single out courses that rate as jock courses, you must remember that just because a man marks high, he is not necessarily a poor teacher. Your article used Professor O'Malley's course as an example. Yet the man is perhaps one of the finest teachers in the University; his course has some of the best brains in this school on its role. Is he a jock teacher?

The reality is that unless the university is willing to go to an ungraded system, or to a different grading system, we will always have such anomalies. Some men will consistently sign up for the jock courses and spend four years here doing literally nothing except getting drunk every weekend. They will contribute nothing, assimilate nothing. Some men will take jock courses and learn a great deal. Many men will contribute to the

university and its positive image. Football players aren't as a rule expected to be Rhodes scholars. Nor are they expected to cheat or make the title Notre Dame mean something besides integrity. But they do play a hell of a game of football, and they do make a positive addition to the university.

There are many things wrong here. There is cheating, there are cheap courses, and cheap grades. But it's wrong to single out athletes as a convenient scapegoat. They of course must assume responsibility for their participation, and they must remember that their faults mean more than the ordinary sins. But all of us should assume responsibility for faults in the system, if indeed responsibility can be fixed. If a man cheats it's because he lacks sufficient personal integrity, and/or there is an environment that encourages him. No, it's not the corruption of big-time football. It's the corruption that lies a little deeper in Notre Dame society.

Timothy Butler  
134 Dillon Hall

Editor:

I feel last week's "VOICE" article on the double athletic-academic standard was admirable. However, I also feel that under the present "classes system", that is, the system whereby athletes are placed in classes alongside our more brilliant young scholars, and then asked to compete academically with them, there is no alternative but to adjust the athlete's marks in some manner. For, can you realistically expect some football player with 450 and 471 board scores to compete with a salutatorian who got 753 and 767? Obviously you can't; yet, many sportsmen undoubtedly do work under this condition, and when graded on par with the rest of the student body, do not do very well.

Should we then, allow the double standard to exist? No, we shouldn't! What needs to be done is to remember that this is still a university, but instead of putting athletes into classes where they obviously don't belong or by running jock courses, Notre Dame should set aside special class sections for its athletes, staffed by profs who will see to it that each of them gets as much out of his classes and learns as much as every other Notre Dame student. We owe this to those athletes and to the society they go into from Notre Dame. But by the same token, these courses should be run according to the capabilities of their members, and grades should be given according to the efforts the students put forth, what they can do, and what they do do.

## Dirksen Speech...

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and I think out of sheer gratitude they should be in our fold when the time comes."

This was the second in a series of Tell-lectures sponsored by the Notre Dame young republicans.

## Exchange Student

of the other students. Unlike our crowded conditions, he said that in the men's dorm until this year, there were no students living on the top floor, and some had singles.

Woods said that he was asked to come here on short notice. One day, Sister Mary Stephanie, dean of the university, approached him and told him about the program, then was in the planning stage; not long after that, he found out he had been chosen to be the exchange student.

Jack Donahue, an Arts and Letters sophomore from ND is spending a semester at Xavier as part of the program.

This semester, Woods and Donahue are the only two partici-

pating in the program, but the Student Commission plans to increase the number of students to two from ND, two from St. Mary's and four from Xavier. Woods said that Xavier has exchange programs with several other schools, including Marquette.

Buck McFadden, Civil Rights Commissioner, said that the purpose of the program is "to broaden the inter-personal and Christian experiences of the students involved, so that, upon their return, they can relate their experiences to the different organizations on campus. These students will thus increase the understanding of the two student bodies of some of the interracial aspects of American communal life."

Now, this program would put absolutely NO extra burden on the university because obviously we have enough athletes to fill one section of history, one section of math, one section of English, one of chemistry, and as many sections of whatever else is needed for a degree.

This program, then, would give the athlete almost or as much knowledge in the long run, as any other Notre Dame student would get. It would alleviate the padding of our athlete's grades and the undermining of the rest of the student's marks by making the sportsmen compete with others of their own talents and drawbacks. And it would hopefully end the problem of the double standard at Notre Dame to everyone's satisfaction.

Nick Bozen  
132 Keenan

Editor:

I have no evidence either to support or refute your editorial concerning the special treatment offered athletes at Notre Dame. I do not condone the events I do not condone the events reported, if in fact they did occur.

But I believe that the true blame in the situation lies not with the athletes nor with the coaches but with all of us -- faculty, students, alumni, and general public -- who exploit these youth for our entertainment. Moreover, athletes are not the only students so exploited. I have taught journalism, for example, at four major universities and been adviser to the student newspaper at one of them and in each case it was a fairly well-established fact that accepting major responsibility on the student newspaper reduced a student's average by at least one letter grade. I suspect the same is true of students active in the drama, in bands, and even in computer programming!

The problem is not a simple or an easy one but the guilt which arises from it lies less upon the men who falter under the pressure than upon all of us who place such burdens upon them.

Edgar Crane, Associate  
Professor, Department of  
Marketing Management

## Sophomore Class

After a socially inactive first semester, the Sophomore class officers, under the direction of President Lou Pignatelli and Social Commissioner Jim Fyre, have set up a social calendar for the second semester. The first activity of the calendar took place last Saturday night, at the LaSalle Hotel and at Marty's, where there were two all-sophomore parties with girls from several Chicago girls' schools.

The next planned activity is a trip to Western Michigan on February 28 for the Notre Dame-Western Michigan basketball game. A mixer has also been planned to follow the game. Other activities include a concert with The Supremes, scheduled for March 19, a Saint Patrick's Day party, an April Fool's Day party and a Pink Slip bonfire, plus three date parties and a Dunes' trip, scheduled for May 15.

Again this semester the officers will sell Key Club membership cards. Prices will be \$1.00 for those who purchased memberships last semester and \$2.00 for those who did not. Key ownership entitles the student to reduced rates on all class activities.

## THE VOICE OF NOTRE DAME

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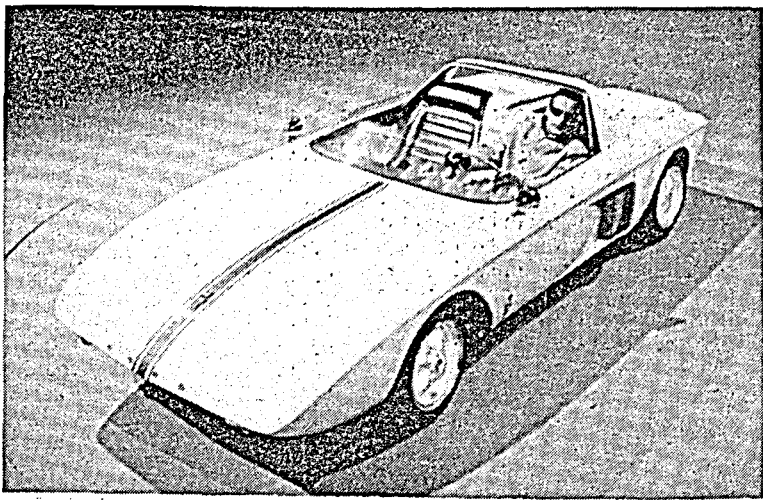
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For the sports car enthusiast, this Mustang I will be on display at the Sports Car Spectacular beginning April 1. Chairman Gary Kohs promises bigger and better attractions at this year's show.

## Blue Circle Now Accepting Membership Applications

Now that the Blue Circle is again accepting applications for membership, it seems worthwhile to ask what it is and whether it's worth the effort. Circle Chairman John Chesire has come up with quite a few changes that lead one to answer yes.

The Blue Circle is, above all, a service organization. Its 44 different committees include such things as pep rallies, Christmas parties, ushering, and its most well-known activity, freshman orientation. There are other, less known or newly instituted committees, on student-faculty relations, the language residence halls, and the freshman seminar. One of the most important new committees is the Stay Hall evaluation group, due to report on the success of that system within the next few weeks.

These last committees, the new ones, hint at the new direction Blue Circle has taken under Chesire. This year's Circle is more concerned with the establishment of a community in which it may serve, rather than serving the University as an organization; the Circle has thus developed from a merely functional part of the University to an integral part in its development.

Chesire hopes that the Circle will soon "be a source of increasing community at Notre Dame." But he also sees that the spirit of community must

develop within the Circle before it can develop without. Thus he describes this year's membership as "much more introspective"; it becomes as much a question of understanding oneself as serving others; in fact, the first must precede the other. The members must ask themselves what service and community are all about.

The question of cliquishness has always been a plague to the Circle, but under Chesire the group has taken a new direction. Since, as Chesire says, one must be able to relate with members of the group before one can relate outside the group, members must necessarily be somewhat limited. Last year the Circle tried to combat clique criticism by increasing membership by five; this did not solve the problem because the Circle still remained an exclusive club. With this year's emphasis on individual development for effectiveness in the community, the members have been able to strike a balance between pride in the group and a sense of community. Thus the Circle remains the same structurally, but its orientation is towards creative service to a community, not special service. The process of selection reflects the new direction of the Circle. There will still be a preliminary interview before a board of Circle men, although this year Chesire

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## Marriage Institute Slated

The Marriage Institute. Everyone has seen the poster but only a few people know what it is about. The Institute, primarily for seniors but open to a limited number of undergraduates, presents seven speakers on five Wednesday nights who will each discuss a particular aspect of marriage and married life.

## Calendars...

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vacations are so small that little good use can be made of them. By beginning sooner and combining these small, frequent free days into one long Christmas vacation, three major advantages are effected. Students who cannot afford transportation home for every little break will be given greater time to spend at home with only one transportation fee. The long Christmas break, coming after first semester finals, would be free from assignments and more enjoyable for all. And with the second semester completed by May 15-22, ND students would have a head start in summer job-hunting.

Defendants of the status quo might point out that the Christmas vacation currently provides both valuable study time and a good chance for employment, which would certainly be harder to find on the 23rd of December than on the 15th. Furthermore, cramming the first semester in before Christmas causes midterms to fall in the middle of football season, perhaps even around homecoming. Not to be ignored is the forfeiture of the pleasure of looking for your Easter baskets -- unless maybe someone could arrange for bunnies to deliver in the rooms.

Fr. Walter Imborski, who will open the Institute on February 23, will discuss the role of the married couple in the Church today. Fr. Imborski is the Director of the Cana Conference for the Archdiocese of Chicago and is the editor of THE NEW CANA MANUAL. Fr. Imborski has spoken at the Marriage Institute for the past two years and should provide a good opening talk.

The second talk will be given by Mr. and Mrs. James Butler, on the romantic aspect of marriage. Dr. Louis Leone will discuss the medical side of marriage, and Dr. Martin O'Malley will talk on psychological adjustments. Professor and Mrs. John Houck will

close the series with a talk on planning and raising a family. Professor Houch teaches in Notre Dame's College of Business; the other speakers are all from Chicago.

Fr. Louis J. Putz, C.S.C., is the moderator of the Marriage Institute, and the Theology Department sponsors it. Dave Zangreili, Joe Synan, Jim Kowalski and William LaBarge form this year's committee.

Tickets for the Marriage Institute are \$1.00 for the series and are available in the Theology Department office. Tickets will also be sold at Washington Hall on February 23 from 6:30 to 7:30, which is the starting date of the talks.

# Kashmir Problem Analyzed

Tuesday night one of the more volatile issues on the LUNA agenda was debated on and resolved in the Subcommittee on questions pertaining to Asia. The delegation from Pakistan introduced into the Subcommittee meeting a resolution calling for U.N. enforcement of all troop withdrawal from the disputed Indian State of Kashmir and the implementation of an immediate plebiscite. The following statements were received by the VOICE from the respective heads of the Indian, Pakistan and U.S. delegations.

## Pakistan

The position of the government of Pakistan on the recent occurrences within the Asian Subcommittee of the Little United Nations Assembly is quite simple.

The government of Pakistan, in the pursuit of international peace and justice, submitted to that subcommittee a resolution calling for the implementation of the 1949 U.N. Resolution providing for the withdrawal of all troops from the province of Kashmir and the holding of "a free and impartial plebiscite" under the "auspices of the United Nations."

Beginning in 1947, when Indian troops invaded and seized Kashmir, the government of Pakistan has maintained that the accession of Kashmir must be resolved by a plebiscite in which the people of Kashmir would have the right to determine their own destiny. On the other hand, the government of India, after repeatedly agreeing to support this principle and accepting the two UN resolutions calling for a plebiscite, has adopted a policy of rejecting her freely made international commitments and refusing to allow the United Nations to even discuss this pressing and dangerous issue.

India bases her refusal on the supposed action of the "Constituent Assembly" of Kashmir (elected in elections in which the pro-Pakistan parties were not allowed representation and which all those who opposed India's colonial rule of Kashmir were imprisoned by the Indian occupation forces) which, according to India, accepted India's control of Kashmir and merged Kashmir with India. Unfortunately for India, the official statements of Indian leaders made after this supposed "accession" directly contradict this contention. In addition the official position of the United Nations on this matter is that this "accession" does not fulfill the requirements of the U.N. resolutions on Kashmir.

When the United States deserted its traditional policy of supporting

Pakistan in this dispute, Pakistan had no choice but to express its dissatisfaction by breaking off diplomatic relations with the U.S., withdrawing from both the South East Asian and the Central Treaty Organizations, declaring null and void the Mutual Defense Pact of 1957 between the U.S. and Pakistan, and turning towards more friendly powers in the pursuit of protection from Indian aggression and injustice.

We do not take these steps lightly, but the government of Pakistan can not stand by and accept the betrayal of both its interests and the cause of international justice by its traditional allies and friends. Perhaps the U.S. has finally shown its true face and the hypocrisy of its agreements and statements. If this be the case the government of Pakistan has no alternative but to join with those who truly represent the cause of international justice and the betterment of man. It is for this reason that the government of Pakistan is presently carrying on negotiations with the Chinese Peoples' Republic for a mutual defense treaty, the exchange of military equipment (giving China a nuclear strike force), and the establishment of a "joint" military command structure. In addition Pakistan is considering both the abrogation of the Tashkent Agreement and the dispatching of volunteers to fight along side the valiant freedom fighters of Viet Nam.

## India

When Great Britain dissolved her empire in the Indian sub-continent it left five hundred and sixty-five states, under the rule of Independent Maharajahs. These Maharajahs were to decide for their states which forming nation, India or Pakistan, to accede to, based solely on the decision of the ruler of the state, there being no provision made in the Indian Independence Act of 1947 of the British Parliament for consulting the people of the respective states.

The Maharajah of Jammu-Kashmir was the last to accede his state. In 1947 he signed a stand-still agreement with Pakistan. In this agreement, Pakistan formally recognized the Maharajah as the ruler of Kashmir. Before a similar pact could be signed with India, however, the Pakistanis started an invasion of Jammu-Kashmir in October, 1947, in much the same manner of their recent invasion of August, 1965. First they sent in tribesmen armed by the Pakistani Army and then regular troops in 1948. It was under these circumstances that the Maharajah of Kashmir, with the full support of the largest political party in Kashmir, the Muslim National Conferences, acceded to India in 1947.

It was then that India complained to the U.N. of Pakistani aggression. In 1948 and 1949 India agreed to two

U.N. resolutions, calling for a cease-fire, a withdrawal of all Pakistani troops from Kashmir, and, dependent upon the fulfillment of the first two conditions, a plebiscite to be held in Kashmir. Pakistan has not ceased her aggression in Kashmir. She still holds 31,000 square miles of Kashmir and has further given 3,000 square miles of Kashmir to Red China to go with that nation's seizure of 14,000 square miles of Indian territory in Kashmir. The conditional promise of a plebiscite in Kashmir is no longer valid, since it depended on the fulfillment of certain requisites which have gone eighteen years without implementation. India's proposal was a conditional offer and no government can be expected to wait indefinitely on the sweet will of another party, particularly in a situation which has altered greatly over the years.

In 1951, the people of Kashmir, in an election in which forty out of seventy seats were contested, elected a Constituent Assembly, in which the party most in favor of integration with India, the Jammu-National Conference, received a two-thirds majority. This assembly ratified the accession of Kashmir in 1947 to India. This popularly-elected assembly again in 1956 and in 1957 ratified this accession. As far as India is concerned, Kashmir is an integral part of India.

As such, the principle of self-determination, so over-used by Pakistan in efforts to hide its aggression, cannot be applied. No state, once part of a Union, can be allowed to secede. This was accepted by the United States in its own Civil War. Further, the Organization of African Unity determined that the frontiers of the present African States shall not be questioned on the theory of self-determination. A nation, once established, will never disintegrate its sovereignty. It is interesting to note that in several states which have been occupied by Pakistan (Baluchistan, Chitral, Kalat, Bahawalpur, Pakhtoonistan) there was and has not been any opportunity for self-determination.

## United States

The United States vote on the Pakistani resolution was mainly prompted by the lack of feasibility in the call for an immediate plebiscite under the supervision of the United Nations. Certainly the United States has always been in favor of a cease-fire in this dispute, as indicated by its vote on the Security Council resolution which demanded an agreed plan and schedule for the withdrawal of both parties. The resolution was passed by the Security Council on November 5, 1965 by a 9-0 vote. Any resolution not taking into account this call for conference, and demanding an immediate plebiscite, must be rejected.

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## Patience, Defense, And Experience

Last Wednesday, 2800 Notre Dame students and fans cheered wildly as Coach Johnny Dee's Fighting Irish broke the longest losing streak in Notre Dame history, one that had stretched through 13 games. On Saturday, in just as stunning a fashion, Notre Dame shot Detroit off the court the first half and held on in the face of a Titan comeback that might have been successful some six or seven games ago to post its second straight victory. Then on Tuesday, the Irish continued their winning brand of basketball for the first half but faltered in the second half as St. John's used three 3-point plays to capture the lead; only after Jim Monahan fouled out with 3:31 left to play did the Redmen extend a six point advantage to the final margin of 18 points.

What happened to cause this stunning reversal of form that enabled the Irish to upset Butler, to eliminate Detroit's NCAA hopes, and to outplay St. John's for better than one half?

Coach Dee summed up what could be called a "second season" in two words, experience and defense. Captain Bucky McGann added the word patience. "Experience . . . Patience . . . Defense . . ." Three words that go hand in hand. For the 1865-1966, three words that are inseparable, three words that mean a stunning victory deserving of the ovations during the Butler and St. John's games.

Coach Dee started with a team that was completely inexperienced. Returning lettermen McGann, Monahan, and Bornhorst were inexperienced in the sense that their playing time together was limited. Add rookies Restovich, Keller, McKirchy, and Caldwell, and experience takes a long time to acquire.

For this squad, experience has

meant complete knowledge of each other's styles to such an extent that patterns have to be executed to near perfection for 100% of the game. Anything less is not enough, as witnessed against Saint John's, Georgia Tech, Loyola, and Air Force.

Tom Caldwell and Goerge Restovich are prime examples of what a little defense means. Caldwell, up against three talented, experienced centers in Schilling, Murrey, and Dove, completely outclassed Schilling, Murrey, and Dove, completely outclassed Schilling and, up through the first half of the St. John's game, held the other two to performances considerably below their usual output. Restovich, crashing in to clear the boards against St. John's, was the primary thorn in Detroit's Hyatt's side, holding him to one field goal in the first half of Saturday's game.

The final word, patience, is probably the most important for this team. Working the ball inside, waiting for the open man, setting up the play again, as opposed to the taking the inviting, open 20-foot heave, are the result of patience. And they result in points; sustained for a full game, the result is victory, as evidenced against Butler and at Detroit. A reversal of form, such as the second half of the Tech and St. John's games, where outside shots designed to score quickly are substituted for the "percentage" shot, invites disaster.

Let's hope the "second season," intruded upon by the Redmen, continues in upcoming road games against NYU, Bradley, and Western Michigan and especially in the last two home games with DePaul and Creighton . . . And we'll shake down some thunder . . .

## Team Seeks 6th Win Saturday

Notre Dames's swimming team shoots for its sixth victory of the season at Lafayette Saturday, against a Purdue squad that is having its difficulties in Big Ten competition.

Heading the Irish squad are Tom Bourke and Captain Jack Stoltz, the leading scorers in Notre Dame's first nine meets with 55 1/2 and 52 points respectively. Bourke has shattered many of the Notre Dame records while taking

7 first places while aiding a strong Medley Relay to 6 first places. Stoltz has the leading number of individual first places, 8, divided equally between the 200- and 500-yard freestyle. Bob Husson (200-yard breaststroke), sprinter Joe Diver (50- and 100-yard freestyle), and Roy Marshall (200-yard butterfly, plus a new Ball State meet record in the 100-yard freestyle) are the other leading Irish swimmers.

## Chicago vs. Philadelphia

In the semifinals of the geographical club playoffs, the Philadelphia Club crushed Western Michigan, 52-39, and will match 6-0 records against Chicago for the championship (date to be announced). Jay McGowan and Pete Adams, with 20 and 15 points respectively, led Philly in scoring, while Art Lendo and Ken Hungerford threw in 15 and 14 points respectively for Western.

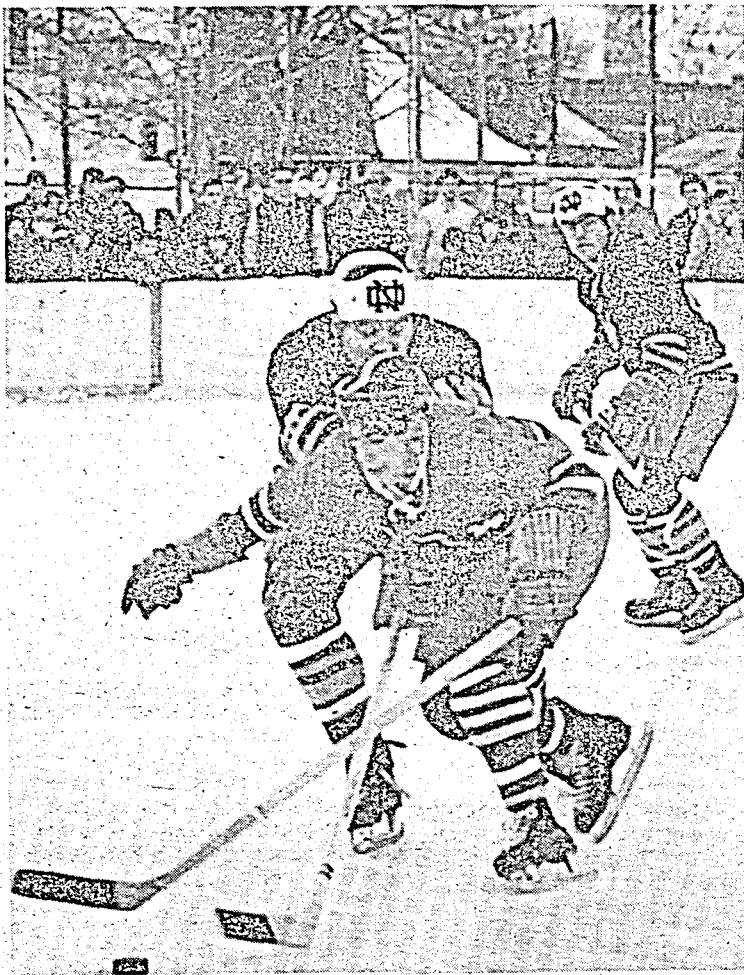
For the regular season, Canton's Bob Beldon took scoring honors, averaging 21 points per game. Skip Speth of Chicago was runnerup with 17 ppg, with Ken Hungerford of Western Michigan (16.5 ppg) close behind. Rounding out the top five were Art Lendo, also of Western Michigan, with 14.0 ppg and Dick Licini of Westchester "A" at 13.5 ppg. Licini also turned in the season high game, scoring 30 of Westchester's 99 points against Indianapolis "A".

## 2nd ND Cage Award Given

Judge Roger J. Riley, of the U.S. Court of Appeals, was the recipient of the second annual Notre Dame Basketball Award during halftime festivities of the St. John's game, honoring former Notre Dame basketball stars.

Riley, a monogram winner in football, basketball, and baseball in 1919, 1920, and 1921, headed a list of Irish performers stretching from D. C. Grant (1916-17) to Sam Skarich (1964), numbering Leo Barnhorst (1946-1949), John Dearle (1959-1962), Athletic Director Edward Moose Krause (1931-1934), and Vince Boryla.

## Home Hockey Game Saturday



Eric Norri, who scored four goals last weekend to bring his season total to 15, pokechecks an Air Force wingman to break up the Falcon attack, as defensive ace Frank Manning looks on.

## Redmen Stop Irish

With Jim Monahan scoring 16 points to spark the Irish to a 32-26 halftime lead, a third straight upset was in the making, but St. John's rallied behind the hot second half shooting of Sonny Dove, Bob McIntyre, and Brian Hill for a 77-59 comeback victory.

Monahan, hitting on a variety of jump shots and drives, scored 28 points before fouling out with some three minutes left. Until then, the Redmen were still within reach, holding a shaky six-point lead as the result of a 14-1 spurt at the beginning of the second half. With Monahan on the bench, Brian Keller and Tom Caldwell, driving through and shooting over the tal-

ler Redmen for 16 and 12 points, respectively, led the Irish, but St. John's pulled away with last minute foul shots.

Coach Johnny Dee's Fighting Irish take to the road this weekend, visiting Madison Square Garden tonight to face N.Y.U. before travelling to Chicago Stadium Saturday against Missouri Valley Conference contender, Bradley.

Mal Graham, ranked in the top ten nationally in scoring, heads an on-and-off Violet squad that upset Notre Dame, 60-54, last year. On Saturday, the Irish are out to snap the Bradley Chicago Stadium jinx against a team that has been ranked nationally and tripped the Irish, 74-72, last year on two foul shots after the buzzer.

The Notre Dame Hockey Club, in the midst of a four game unbeaten streak, continues hostilities against the University of Toledo Saturday, 2:00 p.m. at Howard Park. The pucksters are out to better their 6-6-3 record, following a tie with Lake Forest last Saturday and a 9-0 romp over St. Procopius Sunday.

In an earlier meeting on January 8, Toledo hung a 12-1 loss on the Irish, but the added incentive of a regional TV audience and the addition of Eric Norri, Tom Tencza, and Pete Lamantia, who have a total of 19 goals, will result in a vastly improved Irish performance.

Notre Dame strategy calls for a hard checking game, picking the Toledo forwards up at the blue line, and hitting them hard all the way in. Defensemen Frank Manning (195 lbs.), Jack Courtney (260 lbs.), and Eric Norri (240 lbs.) are quite adept at this type of play. Improved defense in front of the Irish nets, along with Leo Collin's first career shut out adds further impedance to the Toledo attack.

Toledo enters the game sporting a mildly impressive record of its own. Before its last game, Toledo was 12-1 on the season, having beaten several fine hockey clubs, including Ohio University. In the statistics department, Toledo has squeaked by their opposition 119 goals to 20. That is an average of 9.16 goals per game, while their goalie has allowed the astronomical goals-against average of 1.54. The Toledoans are led by center Randy Counter, who has popped in 60 points thus far on 31 goals and 29 assists, including 7 against ND. He is followed closely by teammate Jay Staham, a wing with 58 points. On paper, Toledo looks tough.

In reality, however, Toledo is not that vastly superior to Notre Dame. In the last five games, the Irish have averaged 8 goals per game against tough competition.

This game Saturday will not be a repeat performance of the game 6 weeks ago. "When they go back to Toledo," predicted Coach Paquette, "they'll know they were in a hockey game. We are ready."

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## Blue Circle

Continued from page 3

plans to conduct them on a more informal level, perhaps even in the room of the applicant. The second interview will take the form of a discussion, in which several applicants will discuss various issues with Circle members as well as with other applicants. To achieve a more objective evaluation, not only Circle men, but also the other applicants will then submit their evaluations of each participant in the discussion. A final interview will determine new members. Thus even the preliminaries will begin to inculcate this sense of otherness in the applicants; and whether they are accepted or not, they can begin to see their relatedness to others in the community.

What Chesire hopes to achieve is "a basic humility; members must understand that they are given a privilege, and they must make their sensitivity to others greater; only then can they truly serve." The Blue Circle will hopefully become more than just a good thing to put on grad school applications in exchange for a few hours of ushering; it will offer a realization of self which can convert 7000 students into a community.

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